

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Attorney General determines that a record is incomplete or cannot be verified, the Attorney General—

“(I) shall attempt to complete or verify the record; and

“(II) if unable to complete or verify the record, may promptly make any changes or deletions to the record.

“(ii) LACK OF DISPOSITION OF ARREST.—For purposes of this subparagraph, an incomplete record includes a record that indicates there was an arrest and does not include the disposition of the arrest.

“(iii) OBTAINING DISPOSITION OF ARREST.—If the Attorney General determines that a record is an incomplete record described in clause (ii), the Attorney General shall, not later than 10 days after the date on which the requesting entity requests the exchange and before the exchange is made, obtain the disposition (if any) of the arrest.

“(C) NOTIFICATION OF REPORTING JURISDICTION.—The Attorney General shall notify each appropriate reporting jurisdiction of any action taken under subparagraph (A) or (B).

“(D) OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW RECORDS BY APPLICANT.—In connection with an exchange of a record under this section, the Attorney General shall—

“(i) notify the applicant that the applicant can obtain a copy of the record as described in clause (ii) if the applicant demonstrates a reasonable basis for the applicant's review of the record;

“(ii) provide to the applicant an opportunity, upon request and in accordance with clause (i), to—

“(I) obtain a copy of the record; and

“(II) challenge the accuracy and completeness of the record;

“(iii) promptly notify the requesting entity of any such challenge;

“(iv) not later than 30 days after the date on which the challenge is made, complete an investigation of the challenge;

“(v) provide to the applicant the specific findings and results of that investigation;

“(vi) promptly make any changes or deletions to the records required as a result of the challenge; and

“(vii) report those changes to the requesting entity.

“(E) CERTAIN EXCHANGES PROHIBITED.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An exchange shall not include any record—

“(I) except as provided in clause (ii), about an arrest more than 2 years old as of the date of the request for the exchange, that does not also include a disposition (if any) of that arrest;

“(II) relating to an adult or juvenile non-serious offense of the sort described in section 20.32(b) of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on July 1, 2009; or

“(III) to the extent the record is not clearly an arrest or a disposition of an arrest.

“(ii) APPLICANTS FOR SENSITIVE POSITIONS.—The prohibition under clause (i)(I) shall not apply in the case of a background check that relates to—

“(I) law enforcement employment; or

“(II) any position that a Federal agency designates as a—

“(aa) national security position; or

“(bb) high-risk, public trust position.

“(4) FEES.—The Attorney General may collect a reasonable fee for an exchange of records for employment-related purposes through the records system created under this section to defray the costs associated with exchanges for those purposes, including any costs associated with the investigation of inaccurate or incomplete records.”

(b) REGULATIONS ON REASONABLE PROCEDURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue regulations to carry out sec-

tion 534(g) of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—

(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “record” has the meaning given the term in subsection (g) of section 534 of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a).

(2) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report on the implementation of subsection (g) of section 534 of title 28, United States Code, as added by subsection (a), that includes—

(A) the number of exchanges of records for employment-related purposes made with entities in each State through the records system created under such section 534;

(B) any prolonged failure of a Federal agency to comply with a request by the Attorney General for information about dispositions of arrests; and

(C) the numbers of successful and unsuccessful challenges to the accuracy and completeness of records, organized by the Federal agency from which each record originated.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 165—RECOGNIZING THE WORK OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, CONDEMNING CALLS TO “DEFUND” THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, AND REJECTING PARTISAN ATTEMPTS TO DEGRADE PUBLIC TRUST IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Mr. SCHUMER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 165

Whereas, on April 5, 2023, former President Donald J. Trump (referred to in this preamble as the “former President”) called for Congress to defund the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas congressional allies of the former President have agreed that Congress should limit funding for the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

Whereas this baseless broadside against Federal law enforcement agencies is just the latest subjugation of law and justice to the parochial legal and political goals of the former President and his allies;

Whereas the United States is a nation of laws, bound together by the simple principle that no person is above those laws, not even a former president;

Whereas Federal law enforcement agencies, led by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, work tirelessly every day to promote the general welfare and pursue justice in the United States;

Whereas the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation work every day to investigate and prosecute offenses involving sex trafficking, child pornography, terrorism, violent crime, money laundering, cybercrime, fraud, and much more;

Whereas Congress must reject calls to compromise the safety, livelihood, and well-being of individuals in the United States in an effort to shield select political leaders from accountability;

Whereas a failure to reject partisan efforts to “defund” Federal law enforcement agen-

cies will endanger individuals in the United States;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation—

(1) investigated and prosecuted 490 defendants for terrorism and secured the convictions of 280 defendants;

(2) investigated and prosecuted 19,107 defendants for violent crime and secured the convictions of 17,924 defendants;

(3) investigated and prosecuted 1,164 defendants for money laundering and secured the convictions of 1,350 defendants; and

(4) investigated and prosecuted 680 defendants for healthcare fraud and secured the convictions of 477 defendants;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation returned \$476,677,364 in assets to victims; and

Whereas law-abiding individuals across the United States depend on the good work of the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to promote public safety and the general welfare: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and appreciates the dedication and devotion demonstrated by the men and women of Federal law enforcement agencies who keep the communities of the United States and the United States safe;

(2) condemns calls to “defund” the Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(3) rejects partisan attempts by former President Donald J. Trump and his allies to degrade public trust in Federal law enforcement agencies for attempted political or legal benefit.

SENATE RESOLUTION 166—HONORING THE EFFORTS OF THE COAST GUARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN MARITIME BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. LUMMIS, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. VANCE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 166

Whereas, since 1790, the Coast Guard has safe guarded the people of the United States and promoted national security, border security, and economic prosperity in a complex and evolving maritime environment;

Whereas the over 50,000 members of the Coast Guard—

(1) operate a multi-mission, interoperable fleet of 259 cutters, 200 fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, and over 1,600 boats;

(2) operate 9 Coast Guard Districts and 37 sectors located at strategic ports throughout the country;

(3) exercise operational control of surface and air assets vested in 2 Coast Guard geographical Areas, the Pacific and the Atlantic; and

(4) provide maritime safety and security along more than 95,000 miles of coastline of the United States, Great Lakes, inland waterways, 4,500,000 square miles of exclusive economic zone of the United States, and on the high seas;

Whereas, in fiscal year 2022, through protection of the maritime borders of the United States, the Coast Guard—

(1) interdicted over 330,000 pounds of cocaine, over 60,000 pounds of marijuana, and over 15,000 pounds of other narcotics;